

# Morning

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## GRAVE FEARS EXPRESSED FOR REST OF BLACK SEA SQUADRON

Rumor to Effect That Ships Will Join Potemkine and Pobiedonosetz.--Sailors Demand Surrender of City.--Bombardment Offered In Lieu.--St. Petersburg Denies All Such Accounts.

Odessa, 10:50 P. M., July 1.—Matters appear to be becoming increasingly serious. Although there is a flood of wild rumors in circulation it is difficult to ascertain the truth of any of them.

According to one of these rumors, this, apparently, from a reliable source, a deputation of one man from each of the mutinous ships, the Kniaz Potemkine and the Pobiedonosetz, today visited the general and notified him that unless the city capitulated, the mutineers, within 48 hours would begin bombardment.

Many fears are now expressed that the remainder of the Black Sea squadron, now here, consisting of two battleships, two cruisers and six torpedo boats, will join the mutiny.

**ADVICES FROM ST. PETERSBURG.**

St. Petersburg, Sunday, July 1.—"St. Andrew's flag is now flying from the masthead of the Kniaz Potemkine."

An Odessa dispatch received here at a o'clock this morning reports in these words the surrender of the battleship by her mutinous crew and adds that a steamer has gone out to the Kniaz Potemkine with a supply of provisions. The dispatch is accepted here with caution and until it is fully established that an adequate guard has been placed aboard the battleship and command restored to her commissioned officers, apprehension that a revolt will break out again will not be ended. During Saturday St. Petersburg was without definite knowledge whether the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine had returned to its allegiance or whether a revolt still continued and perhaps had spread to the other ships and the inability of the government to announce the end of the uprising gave rise to darkest reports.

The American Consul Keenan, at Odessa, who on Friday announced the surrender of the Kniaz Potemkine, yesterday sent a panicky dispatch to Ambassador Meyer, beginning: "Terrible news." It gave the report that other ships of the Black Sea fleet had mutinied and declared, though not definitely, that two warships, evidently the Kniaz Potemkine and Georgi Pobiedonosetz, were in the harbor, but no mention was made as to whether the revolt continued. The town is still in darkness, the gas works having surrendered.

Altogether it seems apparent that the submission of the sailors on the Kniaz Potemkine to Kruger's squadron Friday is only temporary and the mutineers will change their minds after they return to the harbor and the departure of the squadron.

Whether the crew of the Georgi Pobiedonosetz shared the disaffection is not definitely known, but the Kniaz Potemkine evidently vacillated for a long time as to whether they would continue the long contest or throw up the sponge. It is reported here that over 300 deserted from the Kniaz Potemkine during Saturday and threw themselves upon the

mercy of the authorities, thereby leaving the mutineers too short-handed to fight and to work their ship.

The report continues that the vessel's crew declined the invitation to come aboard and join the forces of the Kniaz Potemkine and the surrender of the battleship was therefore inevitable. It is not known what punishment is in store for the mutinous sailors, though it is reported that the government has decided to hang every fifth man. The chief mutineers, however, who were under the leadership of the former ensign, named Makhsutin, escaped to Constantinople and those remaining are probably only their tools.

## TWO PRESIDENTS SEND CONDOLATORY MESSAGES

Newbury, N. H., July 1.—The body of Secretary of State John Hay, whose unexpected death early today caused sorrow throughout the land and evoked expressions of sympathy and regret the world over, lies tonight in a room at "The Fells," the quaint, gambrel-roofed mansion which for fourteen years has been the summer home of the Hay family. Just one week ago tonight the secretary arrived in this village from Washington, wearied with the care of state and anticipating a "long summer's rest."

In that week came the first news that Secretary Hay was seized with a sudden and alarming attack, calling for medical treatment. Then he passed through the early stages of recovery and reached a condition, promising, in every respect, ultimate recovery. Then the crushing blow fell.

From early this morning until late tonight, the arrival of messages has been almost continuous. In accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Hay, the names of the senders and the texts of the messages were for the most part withheld. It was learned, however, that among them were messages from President Roosevelt, President Loubet of France, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, Ex-Ambassador Joseph Choate, and Governor John Lane, of New Hampshire.

At 7 o'clock tonight the announcement was made concerning the funeral arrangements. They provide for the body to be taken to Newbury, by a special train tomorrow and then to Springfield, Mass., where the funeral car will be attached to the regular Boston-Chicago through train, for Cleveland, Mrs. Hay's former home.

Private services will be held in the chapel at Lave View cemetery, Cleveland, at 11 A. M., Wednesday.

Mrs. Hay received word today that President Roosevelt will attend the funeral service. It is expected that members of the cabinet will act as honorary pall bearers. The funeral party will include Mrs. Hay, Clarence Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mather. There is no outward evidence of mourning at "The Fells." The shutters remain open and no crepe is about the door. In the village some flags are placed at half-mast and some houses and cottages on the lake shore are draped, but "The Fells" is without an outward symbol of death.

### Denies Surrender.

Paris, July 1.—The correspondent, at Odessa, of the Escho de Paris, says the Kniaz Potemkine has not surrendered and that the mutineers refused to listen to Admiral Chouknin, who has arrived at Odessa to capture the vessel. Admiral Sigaboe and other American naval officers arrived in Paris on special train during the night and were met at the station.

### Panic is Unabated.

Odessa, via St. Petersburg, July 1.—The perfect is informed by a deputation from the municipal council that the crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkine has surrendered. The Kniaz Potemkine is flying St. Andrew's flag. A steamer conveyed provisions to the battleship. The panic is unabated and the exodus from the city continues. Conflagrations in port lasted until Friday night. The most inflammable liquids were poured on all documents of the harbor administration and these were destroyed.

### NATIONAL LEAD CO. STOCK INCREASED GREATLY

Purpose, It Is Currently Reported, Is to Acquire Control of the United Lead Co.—President's Statement.

New York, July 1.—Stockholders of the National Lead Co. held a special meeting yesterday at Jersey City to vote upon the question of increasing the capital stock of the company from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000. The proposition was voted upon favorably. Of the new stock to be issued \$10,000,000 is to be common and \$10,000,000 preferred, making a total capitalization of \$25,000,000 preferred and \$25,000,000 common.

The move is said to be a part of the proposed plan of merger with the United Lead Co. President Cole points out that the newly authorized capital will not be used at once, and none of it will be issued at any time for the purposes of additional properties or to obtain new capital.

In view of Mr. Cole's statement, the prospects of a merger with United Lead Co. seems to be only a question of a few days at the most.

### INSANE WOMAN SHOTS AND KILLS HER CHILDREN

Robbed of Senses Mother Shoots and Kills Her Four Children.

Grand Lake, Col., July 1.—While temporarily insane Mrs. Gregg, wife of Watt C. Gregg, yesterday shot and killed her four children Josie, aged 8; Harold, aged 5; Ralph, aged 3; and the baby. Gregg heard the shots and rushed to his home, where he found his wife lying across the doorstep with a ghastly wound in her side. Inside the room was his oldest boy, dead in a chair, while the other children lay dead on the floor.

### BABY'S THROAT TORN BY VICIOUS BULLDOG

Mistook Frantic Barking for Playful Cries and Ran to Dog.

Chicago, July 1.—Mistaking the frantic barking of her father's bulldog for playful cries, Yvonne Davis, the 17 months' old daughter of Paul Davis, 1042 Otto street, ran to the animal Saturday afternoon. The dog caught her by the throat and swinging her little body around as a terrier would a rat, inflicting injuries which proved fatal within a few minutes. The child was res-

cued only after the dog's back had been broken with an ax in the hands of a neighbor.

The little girl was playing in the yard. A stone thrown by some boys in the street striking near the dog aroused it and it began to bark. The infant ran toward the animal to pet it, as she often had done. When she came within range of the dog's chain it sprang upon her and fastened its teeth in her throat.

### NEW YORK BANKERS TO SEND MILLIONS TO FRANCE

Shipment is First Since February and Is Meant to Strengthen Finances of France.

New York, July 1.—The National City bank, Lazard Freres, and Goldman, Sachs & company have engaged to export to France during the week \$3,300,000 in gold. The first named institution will ship \$1,500,000, Lazard Freres will ship \$1,000,000 and Goldman, Sachs & company will ship \$800,000. In addition to the amount stated, smaller sums will be sent by various other bankers.

That this large shipment of gold to France is meant to strengthen the finances of that country is not doubted or denied by local bankers. No gold has been shipped from here to France since February 9, when \$1,738,000 was sent. Sight sterling then ruled at 4.87 7-8, or 5-8 cents nearer the normal gold point than today's rate; but the Paris check on London was also higher, being quoted at 25.18 1-2; so that conditions on the "triangular operation" were not very different from what they are now.

Last year \$76,500,000 gold went from New York to France; in 1903, \$20,200,000 was sent. Between January 1 and February 9 this year \$20,300,000 was sent.

The French financial community has been under more or less of a nervous strain since the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, on account of the extreme large amount of Russian securities held at Paris. Added to this, the Morocco incident has within the past week assumed a rather threatening aspect, and while war with Germany can hardly be said to be an expected event, still it is among the possibilities. This situation has led to a very heavy liquidation of securities in London for Paris account, particularly during the latter half of last week, and yesterday, resulting in the rapid decline of the sterling rate at Paris, which fell one centime further to 25 francs 13c; during the same time the Paris discount rates have hardened, yesterday advancing to 2@2 1-4 per cent.

### LIGHTNING STRIKES STEAMER

San Francisco, July 1.—The steamer City of Pekin, which arrived today from Southern ports, passed through a severe electrical storm near Acapulco, Mexico. The mizzen-topmast was struck by lightning and was shattered as far down as the cross-trees. The passengers were greatly alarmed but nothing of a serious nature resulted.

### RAILROAD PAYS FOR VOICE.

Injured Boy Gets an Allowance to Cultivate His Vocal Organs.

Hamilton, Ont., July 1.—Disabled from earning his living by being struck by a Grand Trunk train, John Mannix, of Hamilton was awarded by the court an allowance of \$100 a year for two years for the purpose of cultivating his voice.

The allowance was granted by Justice Street out of the damage which the Grand Trunk was compelled to pay for the accident, and which are being held by the court to pay over to Mannix on his attaining his majority. The injured lad hopes to support himself by his voice.

### Decides Against Unions.

Cincinnati, July 1.—Union men have no right to solicit other men to join the union, according to a decision announced by Judge Hosea, in granting an injunction against the iron moulders from interfering with the Weber foundry.

## END HAS COME

Heney Commences the Prosecution.

### ANSWERS THURSTON

Discusses the Kribs Checks and His Connection With the Land Frauds.

### CRIME IS NOW OUTLAWED

Argument in Behalf of Accused Senator Concluded. Thurston says Mitchell's Actions Were Those of Honest Rather Than of Guilty Man.

Portland, July 1.—Senator Thurston concluded his argument in behalf of Senator Mitchell this morning. In the argument he grilled Mitchell's former private secretary, Harry Robinson, characterizing him as a spy. He said no harsh words of Judge Tanner, but asserted that the witness had brought his immunity and that of his son by his testimony. He denied that any suspicious circumstances could be attached to Senator Mitchell's actions when he

first heard of the threatened indictment. Mr. Thurston asserted that Mitchell has been betrayed by all whom he had a right to trust. He said that Senator Mitchell was poor, alone and sick and that his subsequent actions were more those of an honest man than a guilty man.

He called attention to the fact that although Senator Mitchell's was the oldest point in service in the senate, he was always the "boarding house" senator, too poor to own mansions, although the opportunity to make thousands of dollars in the way of the world calls the honest.

At re-convening of court this afternoon, District Attorney Heney commenced the closing argument. Heney made telling answers to the questions asked by Thurston regarding the Kribs matter. The district attorney called attention to the fact that Kribs had not been reached by the indictment because the land named in the indictment had been secured so long ago the crime was outlawed.

He added that if Kribs had known that he could not have been reached by the law, perhaps the government would not have been able to secure any checks or the evidence which it had gained.

It is now considered certain that the case will go to the jury Monday.

### Mrs. Augusta Chapin Dead.

New York, July 1.—Mrs. Augusta Chapin, one of the best known women's rights agitators in the country, is dead from pneumonia in a hospital here. She was 69 years old and had been ill one week.

Mrs. Chapin was a doctor of divinity, prominent in the Universalist church. She was once pastor of the Mount Vernon Universalist church, and at different times occupied the pulpits of various churches of that denomination throughout the country. She was also well known as lecturer and writer.

## MANY PACKERS ARE INDICTED

Chicago Grand Jury Charges Armour's Swifts, Cudahys and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger With Violation of Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Chicago, July 7.—The Federal grand jury today, handed in a report indicting seventeen men, prominent in the packing industries of the country for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and four officials of the Schwarzschild and Sulzberger company for alleged rebating to railroads.

Besides these individual indictments, the jury voted against five corporations, Armour & Company, Swift & Company, Nelson Morris & Company the Cudahy Packing company and the Fairbanks Canning company.

The men are indicted for the alleged conspiracy in the restraint of trade, which constitute violations of the Sherman act are:

J. Ogden Armour, president; Charles Armour, Arthur Meeker, general manager; T. J. Conners, director; P. A. Valentine, treasurer, and Samuel M. Roberts, assistant treasurer, all of Armour & Company. Louis Swift, president; D. E. Hartwell, secretary; Charles Swift, Lawrence A. Carlton, treasurer; Arthur F. Evans, attorney; R. C. M'Manas, attorney; A. H. Veeder, general counsel, all of Swift & Company. Edward Cudahy, of Cudahy & Company; Edwin Morris, secretary; Ira W. Morris, both of Nelson, Morris & Company.

The four employees of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger were indicted for alleged rebating with railroads, are all connected with the traffic department of the corporation. The indictments voted for the alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law are identical in each instance. The indictments each contained ten counts. The first and second counts pertained only to beef sold in domestic trade. The third count charges conspiracy in the restraint of trade and commerce among states and with foreign nations.

The count charges that the defendants combined to destroy competition in the buying of cattle at the stock yards; that they combined to put prices on goods in the foreign market at non- and curtailed commodities whenever necessary to keep up prices; that they divided the United States between them and that each defendant was to keep in his own territory; that the volume of the trade was to be divided, and that if the packer received more than his allotted percentage during the week, he must pay "ante" of so much the hundred weight; that the Aetna company and the Oppenheimer Manufacturing company appointed exclusive agents for the defendants to handle sausage casings and containers and these concerns were to make arrangements with other concerns handling such merchandise throughout the world to control the output and the prices.

This scheme involved the "tanking" or destruction of large quantities of casings whenever the supply was too great. The Kenwood company was to handle the oleomargarine, oils, etc., practically on the same basis except there was to be no destruction.

The fourth, fifth and sixth counts charge that the charges of the third count were to be an attempt to monopolize trade and commerce. The seventh count sets forth the particulars concerning the organization of the National Packing company which charge was to destroy competition between the packers interested in the National company and also between ten other small packing companies consolidated in the National. The eighth count makes out that the National Packing company attempted to monopolize the same trade and commerce.

The tenth count refers to the similar actions in connection with meats and by-products. The indictment against the Schwarzschild and Sulzberger employees states that the defendants conspired to secure large rebates from railroads for the benefit of the Schwarzschild and Sulzberger company and cites the instances.